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THE WEATHER.

Washington, Aug. 31.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Generally fair; south-east winds.

For Missouri: Generally fair; possibly local showers in extreme western portion; light variable winds.

For Kansas: Fair, possibly preceded by local showers in extreme eastern portion; warmer; south winds.

Stations.

Stations.	To	Bar.	Temp.	Wind.	Ch.
Bismarck, N. D.	29.96	72	00	Pl. City	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.10	70	00	Pl. City	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.92	74	00	Pl. City	
Galveston, Tex.	29.96	80	00	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.90	64	12	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.96	74	00	Cloudy	
Little Rock, Ark.	29.96	88	00	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.00	80	00	Cloudy	
Omaha, Neb.	29.10	72	00	Pl. City	
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	88	00	Pl. City	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.06	78	00	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.06	78	00	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.02	74	00	Pl. City	

MEANING OF FREE COINAGE.

It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to destroy property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. To any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

—William McKinley.

Honest men want honest money. The American people will not consent to cheapen their currency in time of peace.

Topka wants Thomas B. Reed for a campaign attraction. There are several towns that have the same want.

Mr. Cahoon is a good talker, and his oratory is stimulated by the knowledge that he is talking in a worthy and a winning cause.

Kansas could recover from a crop failure in one or two seasons. It could not recover from another term of Populism in ten years.

Pitchfork Tillman will presumably pose through the remainder of the campaign as the man whom Benjamin Harrison was afraid to tackle.

Free silver may not mean lower wages to the workmen, but it will mean much more expensive living, which amounts to the same thing.

Johnny O'Neill is something of a boss himself. Marcy K. Brown and other experienced wire-pullers were simply laid out in a straight row.

The sound money Democrats will not be able to elect a president of their own, but they will accomplish something still better from a patriotic standpoint.

It may be true, as Mr. Bryan asserts, that Louisiana will go for McKinley, but Republicans will proceed on the basis of getting their majorities elsewhere.

If the Bryan followers really want bi-metalism, as they allege, they should right about face as rapidly as possible. They are going directly toward monetism.

Bryan is right in his assertion that the American people are intelligent enough to run their own affairs. This will be demonstrated in November when they snore Bryan under.

A roofless bed and goats' milk may satisfy the workman in Mexico, but it will not satisfy workmen in this country. Mr. Vest should not deceive himself on that score.

Some of the Missouri workmen may take Mr. Vest's advice and support the goats' milk ticket, but most of them will be found in line for honest money and a decent living.

Marrying a Missouri girl is all right as far as it goes, but it is not conclusive evidence that the lucky man is fit to be governor of the state. Lennie may not understand it that way, but the voters will.

Two years ago thousands of honest Missouri Democrats remained at home rather than support their party ticket. This year all of these good Democrats, and thousands more, will go to the polls and vote for McKinley and prosperity.

The free silver statesmen want the American people to abandon the monetary policy of the ignorant and degraded nations, such as Great Britain, Germany and France, and adopt the policy of the highly civilized and progressive nations, such as China, India and Greaserland.

A free silver exchange thinks the Eastern press is rather slopping over on the savings bank depositor argument. The savings bank depositor in the East is a surprisingly numerous person. In the state of New York, for instance, the number of depositors in savings banks exceeds the total number of voters by 35,257.

Four years ago Mr. Bryan declared that protection was the great car of Juggernaut that was grinding the toiling masses under its wheels. This year he says the gold standard is the engine of destruction. Four years hence, if he is not killed too dead this fall, Mr. Bryan will doubtless be assailing some new bugaboo as the monstrous despoiler of the struggling masses.

"How does the free silver agitation hurt manufacturing business?" The explanation is easily made. Manufacturers are unwilling to make goods on a gold basis

and sell them on credit to people who are trying to scale their debts down one-half by adopting a depreciated currency. Consequently they close down their plants until it can be ascertained how they are to be paid.

GOLDBUG ALTGEID.

Mr. Vest says Mexico is prosperous, because her laboring people work for 50 cents a day and enjoy such luxuries as goat's milk and corn bread and have no houses to live in. Mr. John P. Altgeid, in his Girard speech, says in effect that Mexico is not prosperous, because its business is not big enough to absorb all of the silver dollars circulating in that country.

Here is a case where two eminent silver doctors flatly disagree. Mr. Altgeid says that gold dollars "require twice as much labor, twice as much sweat and twice as much blood to obtain" as silver dollars, but he wants to enlarge the field so silver "can do the same work that gold does."

Wherein will the laboring man be better off with the country flooded with silver dollars, each of which will take just the same amount of labor, perspiration and blood to get as the money of the present day? Mr. Altgeid furthermore declares the purchasing power of gold has doubled and that the people are paying their debts, principal and interest, with 200-cent dollars, and that the English are getting the benefit of it. "It is a mistake," he says, "to suppose that a local money lender derives benefit from the conditions which now exist."

Notwithstanding this assertion, there is at least one "local money lender" who derives benefit from the gold dollar, and that is Mr. J. P. Altgeid. This gentleman, in his practical business affairs, makes the poor man toil and sweat and bleed to pay the corporation of which Altgeid is the head and leading stockholder. The Unity Company, John P. Altgeid, president, exacts of its tenants monthly rent "payable in standard gold coin of the United States." He holds them down to it the same as any other plutocrat. He goes on the stump and howls about serfs, prates about a "free people," and about England dominating this country, but the gold clause goes into the corporation's mortgages just the same.

Mr. Altgeid declares that with free silver the prices of everything will advance and living be more expensive. In this Mr. Vest agrees with him, but both are silent as to advance of wages. He also says that if "our laboring men are to be reduced to the impoverished condition of the toilers of Europe, then a high and intelligent order of citizenship is impossible. Men who have to give up all their strength and all of their thoughts to unrequited toil are not calculated to act the role of independent freemen." That is true, but such has not been the lot of the American workmen under the gold standard for twenty years past. That condition prevails in Mexico, however, and in every other free silver country on the globe. That this is the case Mr. Vest admits when he says the Mexican laborer gets but 50 cents a day, that he needs no house and that his loftiest idea of a square meal is corn pone and goat's milk.

BRYAN'S MORAL OBLIGATION.

Mr. Bryan in all of his speeches affects to speak from the high moral ground of good will to men and solely in the interest of the welfare of the human race. Ardent silver man that he is, he even professes to be guided by the golden rule. It is possible that Mr. Bryan means well. It is more than likely that he really believes free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be a blessing to the race; and there is no doubt, also, that Parson Jasper believes the "sun do move." In both instances the belief is all right, but in the one case past commercial experience disproves the assumption, and in the other facts of science are against it. The honesty of the men holding these beliefs, however, need not be impugned. Ignorance is not always wicked.

But there is one thing Mr. Bryan persists in doing that is in no way connected with honesty of opinion. In all of his speeches he uses his best efforts to stir up class and sectional feeling. On every occasion he craftily seeks to create discord between the "masses and the classes." From the time that he used his second-hand illustration about thorns and crosses of gold down to his latest harangue in New York, he has not lost an opportunity to play on the prejudices of his hearers. Everywhere he has sought to convey the impression that the laboring men and the farmers are the victims of corporate greed and rascality; that the borrower is the innocent dupe of the wicked lender. The employer is a villain and the employee a much abused man who is hardly permitted to live by his taskmaster. He even classed the East as the "enemy's country," and has endeavored on every occasion to lead his audiences to think that one section was arrayed in hostility against the other. Such tactics are wholly unworthy of any patriotic citizen, and especially of a citizen who asks to be entrusted with the presidency. There is no animosity between the sections of this great country. The East and the West and the South are mutually dependent upon each other. The best interest of one is the best interest of all, and Mr. Bryan knows it.

This species of demagoguery is the peculiar product of Populism, of which Mr. Bryan is the legitimate fruit and shining exponent. The old howl about "plutocrats" and "Shylocks" and "corporations," long familiar as the utterances of the Simpsons, Waiters, Coreys and others of that ilk, is now voiced by Bryan, who, forsooth, claims to be actuated by motives of humanity and love for his fellow man. Mr. Bryan may be an honest believer in free silver, but he is a dishonest trickster and rank demagogue in his campaign methods.

HONORS FOR COLONEL WATTEBSON.

It will be a good thing for the Democratic sound money convention, when it meets at Indianapolis to-morrow, to nominate Henry Wattebson for president, if it decides to nominate anybody. Mr. Wattebson is one of the most distinguished men in the party, both as regards ability and political service. He is a journalist of note, a speaker of a high order, effective in debate and a man who in every way is an honor to his country. While Mr. Wattebson cast his fortunes with the "Lost Cause," he accepted the arbitrament of war and with the close of hostilities became a loyal citizen and has remained so. He is one of the original "sound money" men in the party and through the columns of the Courier-Examiner has waged earnest and effective war on the silver inflationists. The nomination of Colonel Wattebson would be a graceful testimonial to his worth and ability, and it would also make sure of Kentucky.

Of course it is not expected by the sound

money Democrats that they can elect Mr. Wattebson, or anybody else. Their action at Indianapolis will be intended as a rebuke to the Popocrat freebooters who, under the name of Democracy, are advocating dishonest money on a revolutionary platform. When this rebuke is formally administered and the conscience of the sound money Democrats is appeased, the supreme question, how to beat Bryan, will have to be considered. Most practical and sensible way devised so far is to vote for McKinley. Every sound money Democrat knows just where McKinley stands on the money question, and that in voting for him they run no risk. This would not be a desertion of Mr. Wattebson, for he could not hope to be elected if nominated. It would only result in making the victory for sound money more pronounced and significant. McKinley will be elected anyway, but the object lesson would be much more impressive if every honest money Democrat would participate in the victory.

SEPTEMBER.

August has gone, with it the summer of 1896 passes into the beyond and serene September comes smiling o'er the land. The "sabbath of the year" dawns auspiciously. "Crowned with the sickle and the wheat sheaf,"

While autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain, comes jovial on.

There will be scant regret that August has taken her departure. She will long be remembered as a moon of scorching heat and under her ardent gaze humanity perspired as never before. Clothes were burdens, fans a hollow mockery and a universal limpness afflicted mankind. Then, on top of this affliction, came Bryan, and the glaring heavens echoed under his noisily belated like the clangor of many gongs "neath a vast convexity of brass. Heat and dust prevailed throughout the land and hapless humanity suffered and perspired, and perspired and suffered. With September better things are hoped for. It is true that Bryan will still be at large, but nature is ever kind and there will be many compensations in the present month. With September the oyster season opens, and in the practice of pleasuring gastronomy exploits the people may happily forget there is a boy orator of the Platte. Dean Swift said it was a bold man who first ate an oyster, but that was a long time ago. With practice man became more courageous, and to-day he fears the lustiest oyster no more than he fears nomination for office. "It is unreasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an R in their names to eat an oyster," said one Mr. Butler 300 years ago, hence the joyous anticipation with which the advent of September is looked for by all lovers of the festive bivalve.

September brings to Kansas City her Horse Show, an institution which has but recently been adopted as a regular annual feature in the West. On this occasion it is the wont of handsome women, arrayed as Solomon and the Queen of Sheba never were, to assemble at the hippodrome and talk horse, while high-stepping equines of extended pedigree and patrician blood are put through their paces before the eyes of beauty.

September is also prized by Kansas City as because it immediately precedes and follows October, sacred to Pallas Athene and her attendant priests, when the fair-browed goddess rules for one brief day amid scenes of splendor and the entrancing strains of melodious music. Then, too, is witnessed the mythical saturnalia of the mystic K. K. K., and the municipality is unacquainted with the deepest crimson, to the great astonishment of bucolic swains and rural belles sojourning for the time being within the corporate limits.

Although the "summer's throbbing chant is gone," and the ice cream season will soon be over, and the soda fountain fizz no more, September offers new joys for the residents of the big city on the banks of the Big Muddy, and general relief and enjoyment to the rest of creation.

The Democratic leaders of Jackson county were afraid to renounce the old ticket that went into stolen offices at the last change. Kneblear and the other prominent beneficiaries of the frauds of two years ago were turned down at Independence yesterday. This is good politics, but it is not good enough to win. The new ticket is not an objectionable ticket, by any means. The influences behind it are decidedly bad. The next county officials of Jackson county will be Republicans.

It requires some study to understand the financial question, but it is not necessary for a Kansas taxpayer to wade through any campaign literature in order to know that Governor Morrill has given the state the best business administration it ever had.

Mr. Lewis is not taking the people into his confidence in regard to his courtship and marriage. He is talking to them about public matters of live interest, and convincing them that he will make a dignified and capable governor.

The Kansas people will not take any chances on Leedy when they can have another term of Morrill. The certainty of a good, clean business administration is preferable to a dangerous leap into the dark.

The people are all right. Let them understand the issues thoroughly and they will not make any mistake at the polls. That is why the cause of sound money is gaining ground every day.

Perfectly Safe.

The old man waddled easily into the room where the staff poet sat musing.

"How are all the poets to-day?" he inquired.

"Oh, very well, I guess," replied the man of rhymes.

"I understand," continued the old man, "that if the free silver men win they are going to hang all the poets."

"Not one of its kindred," replied the poet, "is where you can buy; but the 'tater is roastin'."

An punkin makes pie!

—Atlanta Constitution.

By the Sad Sea Waves.

From the New York Press.

"So that is the fog horn!" exclaimed the girl in pink. "How interesting! But where do they keep the fog to blow it with?"

TO LET LOOSE A SILVER DELUGE.

Opinion of Experts as to the First Effect of Free Coinage.

Washington, Cor. Boston Herald.
The effect of the free coinage policy in attracting silver to the United States has been a subject of some interesting discussions recently among the officials of the treasury. There is no disagreement among the experts regarding the fact that the influx from Mexico, India and other great supplies. Such differences of opinion as have occurred have related to the possible shipments of foreign coins to this country for coinage into American silver money. The fact that more silver is required to equal gold in value under the ratio of 16 to 1 than under the European ratio of 15 1/2 has been regarded at first blush as evidence that foreign coins would not come to the United States to any great extent under free coinage. This is the view held by Mr. Bryan, so far as his views were intelligible, in his Madison square garden speech.

Some of the treasury experts do not believe this is the whole of the question. They say that the foreign coins, if European powers would be glad to sell their surplus silver coins in the bullion market, even at a nominal loss, if the price of silver were forced upward temporarily by the opening of the United States mints. The Bank of France, for instance, might strengthen her position materially by throwing upon the market a considerable portion of the \$250,000,000 in silver coins which she usually carries. They are a drug upon her hands, and their sale for gold, even if only three-fourths of their face value were realized, would add to her gold reserve and greatly strengthen her real power to meet liabilities incurred upon the gold standard.

It is not expected that the Bank of France, or any other country, would sell silver largely at its present price, but the experience with the Sherman law indicated that the sudden opening of a new market for silver would have the effect of driving a speculative advance for a brief period. The bullion market would be a purely speculative one, and the European banks would have to take advantage of it, if they sold their silver coins. Hesitation would mean that the opportunity would be gone, and silver would be back at its old price.

The question whether the Bank of France would actually enter the market with its large holdings of five franc pieces is a purely speculative one, and the same of the other officials. But the silver standard conservatism, which usually governs French financial matters would prevent any plan to change existing conditions, which might do more injury to the credit of the bank by the excitement which it would cause than by the actual sale of the silver. If the sound money men were to elect, it is thought quite likely that Germany and Austria-Hungary would dispose of some of their old silver coins if they were able to act promptly, but their holdings would not affect the market so seriously as those of the Bank of France.

A temporary rise in the price of silver would probably benefit the government of British India by enabling them to advance the present rate of exchange for silver rupees. The Indian treasury would soon be drained of silver, if the government continued the existing exchange rate of 16 1/2, because the silver would be more valuable as bullion than at the rate fixed by the government. There is little doubt that the Indian government would be forced to raise the rate of exchange, and the rate of exchange to 18 or 20, and they might be able to maintain it, even when silver bullion fell back again to the prices prevailing before the adoption of free coinage by the United States.

Bryan's Faulty Reasoning.

From the Chicago Tribune.
One of the reasons that Bryan gives for the retention of the free coinage silver dollar and the gold dollar will come together finally and be of the same value as the demand for the former for debt-paying purposes—to swindle creditors with—will enhance the value of the latter. The Indian treasury would soon be drained of silver, if the government continued the existing exchange rate of 16 1/2, because the silver would be more valuable as bullion than at the rate fixed by the government. There is little doubt that the Indian government would be forced to raise the rate of exchange, and the rate of exchange to 18 or 20, and they might be able to maintain it, even when silver bullion fell back again to the prices prevailing before the adoption of free coinage by the United States.

"If the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal, and the creditor will be obliged to accept the metal at a lower value than the one he originally received. To use his language:

"If the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal, and the creditor will be obliged to accept the metal at a lower value than the one he originally received. To use his language:

Between 1834 and 1873 the conditions were reversed. Gold was the cheaper metal under the new ratio. That is, the gold dollar was worth less than the silver dollar. All debtors had the option which they should pay in, and they chose gold. Nobody paid his debts with silver dollars or made purchases with them. They did not circulate.

Yet the "demand for the cheaper metal," gold, did not raise its price, nor did the lack of a demand for silver reduce the price of that metal. Silver would not circulate.

The conclusion to be drawn is that between 1792 and 1834 there was an abundance of the cheaper metal—silver—to pay all debts with, and that between 1834 and 1873 there was a scarcity of the cheaper metal—gold—to pay all debts with. There was no such "demand for the cheaper metal" as there was for the gold dollar when it was the cheaper metal.

So if a free coinage law were enacted, and the debtor gave his choice of paying in silver dollars worth 52 cents or gold dollars worth 100 cents, he would select the former, but there would be no such demand for those cheap dollars for debt-paying purposes as to raise their value one cent.

Whoever had the stuff to exchange for 50-cent dollars would be able to get those dollars with which to pay his debts. There would be no such bidding for them as to make their price much more than 50 cents, and then for a short time only.

During a monetary stringency there is often a sharp demand for money, chiefly on the part of speculators, and the price paid for the use of money is high. But the permanent value of the money is never affected by the "demand for debt-paying purposes." The amount of indebtedness maturing daily is not so great as to create a demand in excess of the supply.

Hope for Mrs. Maybrick.

London Correspondence N. Y. Journal.

Lord Chief Justice Russell has sent a letter to Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the home secretary, giving his opinion of the present situation in the Maybrick poisoning case. This letter he gave the home secretary permission to publish, but the letter referred to do so, I am informed by the secretary of the Maybrick committee here that the contents of the letter are known to hardly anyone, with the exception of the sender and the receiver of the letter. Ridley has refused to divulge the contents, and it would be too great a breach of etiquette for the chief justice to do so, but I am assured that the letter contained incontrovertible proof of Mrs. Maybrick's innocence. The president has no thought of public justice, and that he is pained and disappointed at Sir Matthew Ridley's answer. Mrs. Maybrick, said the secretary of the Maybrick committee, was

almost at death's door, in despair at being kept imprisoned so long. A weekly paper here is responsible for the statement that the queen has had something to do with the case, and that it is a fact that the Prince of Wales has expressed his sympathy for Mrs. Maybrick directly and emphatically, but these are rumors.

If Thrown to the House.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
If the election of president goes to the house, the lower house of congress as now constituted will elect. Each state will cast one vote, the completion of this vote to be determined by the majority of congressmen from each state. On the call twenty-nine states—California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska—would vote for McKinley.

Colorado has one Republican congressman and one Independent. Maryland has three Republicans and three Democrats. North Carolina has two Republicans, three Democrats and two Populists. The other states have delegations with Democrats in majority. The vote would probably stand: McKinley, 23; Bryan, 14; neutral, 2. At least would be the vote unless some of the members elected as Republicans from the silver states should decide to stand with their party, but it is not at all probable that enough would change to affect the result.

If there is no electoral majority for vice president that officer is to be chosen by the senate from the three candidates having the greatest number of votes. Here would be concerted action by the Democrats. Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin (sixteen states) would elect Democratic senators. Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming (thirteen states) would elect two Republican senators. Colorado, Idaho and Montana have each two Republican senators, but on the silver issue each state is divided. California, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio and West Virginia (eleven states) have each one Republican senator and one Democrat or Populist. South Dakota has one Republican and one Populist, but it is understood that Pettigrew will cast his vote for Bryan. If the sound money Democrats in Delaware, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Wisconsin (seven states) act with the Republican sound money men Hobart would receive 20 votes. The constitution requires a majority vote to elect.

French Socialist's View of Bryanism.

In the Paris Matin the Socialist Juarez paints a picture of us:

"We learn from the correspondence of the newspapers that the political and social struggle in the United States between the party of Bryan and the party of McKinley is extremely bitter. But if the American delegates whom we have seen at the London congress do not exaggerate, and if the English, who are in constant communication with America, are not deceived, the United States are approaching a crisis similar to the one which brought on the war of the rebellion. All the farmers and the debtor class, obliged as they are to pay their debts in gold, want free silver, which they enable them to buy the necessities of life by means of a cheap metal with their creditors; and the capitalists, great property holders, and bankers, who have loaned money to the farmers of the West, want to maintain the gold standard.

"Therefore, it is under the appearance of a contest between gold and silver—the old contest between debtors and creditors such as it existed in the antique Greek and Roman cities—and by a singular historical return, it is under the very form which it assumed in the ancient civilizations, that the social question comes up in the United States. In the two camps the exasperation is extreme. It may happen that in several states the debtors will refuse to pay in gold, that the state courts will sustain them and that the creditors will have recourse to the federal authority. Then we will witness the conflict of the private contracts, rising up to the regions of power.

"Whether this rather pessimistic forecast will be realized it is difficult to say; but one thing is certain, that is to say, the order, and with it political and constitutional order, is profoundly shaken in the United States. Our American friends assure us that the political and social chaos which has organized socialism is progressing with extraordinary rapidity. The monetary struggle, which pits creditors and debtors against each other, is, in the eyes of our friends, only a superficial manifestation of a profound social crisis, and this experience will soon show that the monetary problem is insoluble, it is to the question of property that attention will next be directed. Meanwhile the debtor class will be thrown into a state of revolution. That is to say, the middle class, which in France is checked, will become in the United States, through the effect of special economic circumstances, the transforming force. The socialistic proletariat, which alone has a social mission, will bring the chaos of incoherent protests and impotent agitation into social revolution. Americans assure us that if in a few years an international congress is held in America, it will show Europe a prodigious development of American socialism.

Loyal or Disloyal?

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Perhaps the most impressive passages of General Harrison's speech at the Carnegie hall are those in which he discusses the revolutionary character of, or indeed, the seditious character of the Democratic platform.

Reduced to a plain statement of its plain intent, the Democratic resolution concerning the supreme court and other federal courts is a declaration that they are not to be regarded, revered and protected as passionate interpreters of the law, but that they are to be regarded as a mere board of trade. It means that if a free trade party have elected a president and a majority in congress, and that a measure passed by such a congress and approved by such a president shall be brought in question before a federal court, supreme or inferior, and if it be feared by the predominant party that the court is likely to hold the measure unconstitutional, then the president shall have and use the power to remove such judges, or to add to their number a sufficient force of his own creatures to secure a ruling favorable to the constitutionality of the disputed question.

This, necessarily, is the beginning of anarchy, and anarchy always has been the stormy prelude to despotism. For men finally prefer despotism to anarchy.

The Democratic resolution as to the judiciary and as to the power, or rather the lack of power, of the president—to suppress riot or sedition when it threatens the transit of mails or the progress of interstate commerce stands for a doctrine that, as General Harrison says, "was shot to death in 1861 and the three succeeding years." It was the doctrine of secession that the president of the United States had no power to suppress an armed movement by the people of a state against the collection of customs for national revenue or to hinder the transit of national mails. The Democratic platform holds that the president has no power just power to suppress a riotous body of men against the progress of interstate commerce.

The discussion of the greatest of all the issues of the campaign has been inaugurated by one who is a profound lawyer, a brave soldier, and who has been a prudent administrator of national affairs. It is a discussion in which, indeed, there can be no Democratic or Republican prejudices. The decision upon it must be loyal or disloyal, for the constitution of the United States or against it.

SUNFLOWER SEED.

The total membership of the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth August 2 was 1,291. Veterans A. G. Patterson, at the Leavenworth Soldiers' home, at Leavenworth, in the Eighth Wisconsin during the war, the regiment that carried the celebrated eagle, "Old Abe." Mr. Patterson is now the home doctor.

Chancellor Snow, since his return from his Western tour, has been fairly swamped with correspondence relative to university matters, and all indications point to the probability that the fall term will open with the greatest attendance in the history of the institution.

Captain Joe Waters says that while he is for free silver to a finish he hasn't a word to take back in connection with the vitriolic roasts he so artistically administered a few years ago to the Pope and their Democratic allies, who are now for the time being his political associates.

Henry Parsons is a Leavenworth man who has not only literally enjoyed the pleasure of sitting in the shadow of his own cross, but has also enjoyed the pleasure of having his name in the list of the plucking a score or more of ripe figs from the branches of the tree aforesaid.

"No county in the world," proudly asserts the Mankato Monitor, "ever produced as much wheat as the county of Jewell county this year. There is no doubt that this season's crop will weigh out over 13,000,000 bushels, or 650 bushels for every man, woman and child in the county."

A letter recently received by Editor Scott, of the Iowa Register, from Fred Funston, contains the information that his expedition was to leave for Cuba August 10, and the presumption is that the intrepid young explorer is now training his Gatling guns against Spanish soldiers and fighting for the cause of freedom.

J. A. Kimball, whose appointment on the Republican state executive committee has just been announced, is the well known Salina traveling man who was honored with the highest office in the gift of the United Commercial Travelers at the meeting of their national organization in Cleveland last June.

Before the street was paved, the cost to Topeka of keeping Kansas avenue from Third street to the river in passable condition was \$7,000 a year, ex-City Assessor Hale says. Since it was paved \$500 per annum has been sufficient to keep it in good repair. Topeka now has thirty-eight miles of paved streets, representing an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000.

Lawrence Journal: Jerry Rotkin is running for congressman-at-large on three platforms. One of them declares for resubmission and free whisky, another is composed wholly of oaths, and the third says the third says not a word about whisky. Jerry ought to be able to catch 'em comin' and goin' so far as the Kansas issue is concerned.

Achison Globe: The Lawrence people who have become famous by reason of their miraculous escapes at the time of Quantrell's raid owe a debt of gratitude to Quantrell which can at last be paid. His mother, aged 80, is in destitute circumstances at the time of his escape for her aid. Here is a chance for those who rolled into fame wrapped up in carpets and escaped.